THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1863. NO. 52.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
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May						1	2
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	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Aug.							1
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	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.						1	2
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Herald.

"ON, STANLY, ON!"

Spicy Correspondence between a Rebel Major General and a Union Military Governor.

MAJOR. GEN. HILL TO GOV. STANLY.

Goldsboro', N. C., March 24, 1862.

His Excellency E. Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina:

SIR—A letter from you to Maj. Gen'l French has been referred to me as his successor. It was with deep mortification and pain I perceived that a son of the proud and honored house of Stanly should so far forget his noble lineage as to descend to low abuse of his own people for the sake of pleasing his Yankee masters. It is true that some houses were burnt in Plymouth by Confederate troops. It is alleged that it was done to roust some Yankee thieves and marauders who had taken shelter in them. I hope that this is so, and that the act was not one of wanton wickedness. It is plain, however, that if the Yankee scoundrels had been at home attending to their own business, Plymouth would not have been disturbed. The burden of the sin rests, therefore, upon the brutal invaders of a peaceful and peace loving people.

May I hope that your Excellency, the Military Governor of North Carolina, having rebuked Confederate atrocities, will devote a portion of your valuable time to the excesses of the infernal Yankees. In the gubernatorial peregrinations of your Excellency from Currituck to Cherokee—the seaboard to the mountains—you must ha e been struck with the remarkable fact that there are more houses burnt in a few eastern counties than in all the rest of the great State over which your Excellency presides.

It is observable that the counties so desolated are those in which the Yankee friends of your Excellency have been able to penetrate. Your Yankee master, Foster, is accustomed to make raids whenever he learns that his forces exceed the Confederates five to one. Your Excellency is well aware that the path of this murderer and freebooter has ever been marked by the glare of burning churches, schoolhouses, private residences, barns, stables, &c., &c. Your Excellency may have some influence with these brigands, and a gentle hint to them that this may not be the best way of restoring the Union would doubtless meet with their respectful attention.

North Carolina is peculiarly happy to have two Governors in this sad crisis. Her civil Governor at Raleigh has often bared his bosom to the deadly bullet in defence of his native State. Her military Governor has not thought is prudent to expose his gubernatorial person in battle. It is to be hoped, however, that when he has organized his negro brigade, his Excellency, the military Governor, will (having laid in an abundant supply of ottar of roses and eau de cologne) put himself at its head, and strike for his own, his native land.

The parallel between Governors suggests another between Generals. There was a Yankee general named Arnold, who turned tory. There was a Southern General named Washington, who was a rebel. The British honored the rebel and despised the tory. North Carolina has a civil Governor and a military Governor—a rebel and a tory. Mean as the Yankees are, they respect the former and loath the latter.

In conclusion, permit me to assure your Excellency that, with the distinguished consideration due to your exalted position, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Major General, C. S. A.

GOV. STANLY TO MAJ. GEN. HILL.

Newbern, N. C., March 27, 1863.

To Major General D. H. Hill, C. S. A., Goldsboro';

SIR—By flag of truce last night, I received a communication from you of the 24th inst., full of insolent falsehood and blackguard abuse.

To those who know anything of the peculiar traits of your character, it will be amusing to learn you were capable of feeling "mortification and pain" because of any unfortunate conduct of a North Carolinian.

You say I have descended to low abuse of my own people. I do not know what the abuse to which you have reference can be, unless it was when I characterised as "cowardly incendiaries" the men under the command of Gen. French, who burned the town of Plymouth.

I did condemn and do condemn as "cowardly incendiaries" the perpetrators of that diabolical outrage; but I have never believed they were citizens of North Carolina. It was evidently a premeditated attempt to destroy the whole town. The houses of widows, of Union men and Secessionists, who had been protected by the troops of the United States, were indiscriminately burned, without regard to the entreaties and tears of their wives and daughters. Gen. French only admitted the firing of one house. You now admit that some houses were burned in Plymouth by Confederate troops. But unfortunately—if to be convicted of falsehood can be a misfortune to a general in the Confederate States Army—while you confess his sin, you, from the force of irresistible habits, are guilty of the same infirmity. You say, "It is alleged it was done to roust some Yankee thieves and marauders." What I stated above of the character of the persons residing in the houses is a sufficient refutation of this.

I am happy to know that you and I differ in opinion as to those upon whom the burden of this sin rests. If the Union forces were "brutal invaders," I see no excuse for your burning the towns of those peaceful citizens whom you profess you came to save.

If it will afford you pleasure, you may know that I have omitted no opportunity of rebuking any atrocities committed by troops of the United States, in which I have been sustained by the gallant general upon whom you so unworthily endeavor to cast reproach.

As far as my observation extends, I know of but two attempts in North Carolina to destroy towns by burning—both these were made by men of your political school. I refer to the attempt to destroy Newbern and to the burning of Plymouth.

You are pleased, in the mean malignity of your nature, to make comparison of the civil and military Governors of North Carolina, in the hope of wounding my feelings. How little you know of the feelings and character of the gentleman whom you would assail.

I feel a just and proper pride for the good conduct of any true son of North Carolina, even when engaged in a bad cause. The gallant gentleman to whom you refer—as little honored by your praise as I am injured by your sneers—was honored by my "own people"—North Carolinians—for his lifelong devotion to the Union and his often expressed detestation of secession villains—your associates in treason. He was justly endeared to his own people, because of his eloquent denunciation of the fiendish traitors, like yourself, who were trying for years to plunge his country in civil war. In an hour of excitement believing his State was about to be invaded, he drew his sword in her defence. I honor his patriotism, while I mourn his error. He will, I trust continue to merit public gratitude by resisting the tyranny of the destructives who hate and slander him. He will live to regret he ever did anything to call forth your praise. Those who know you both know you are not worthy to unlatch his shoestring. He was not indebted to you or to your friends for his present position, and, notwithstanding, his gallantry, his breast was exposed to all the bullets of your calumny.

You "bite a file," viper, when you speak of my organising a "negro brigade." In this respect, even from secessionists, my conduct is unassailable.

But truth demands I should declare that if I were compelled to choose between fighting with such secessionists and town burners as you are, attempting to destroy the government, and with a negro brigade to defend it, I should prefer the negro brigade. Under no circumstances could I submit to the degradation of an association with men who would serve under such a man as D. H. Hill.

Your attempt to ridicule is beneath your temper, and only reveals the deep malignity which you have had towards me. Though bound to my native land with "hooks of steel," my adopted home in California—My loyalty to her is not impeached. My duty to her is undeniable. Her determination in the present crisis is not doubted. I hardly think even one of your mad prejudices against the "infernal Yankees," in a sober moment, would condemn as a traitor him who was faithful in his allegiance to his home, whether that home was California, Louisiana or Vermont.

But the height of hypocritical audacity is reached when you, though rather tamely endeavor to speak respectfully of the Southern General Washington. In your estimation his only title to public honor was that he was called a rebel, and that he was "honored by the British," and therefore honored by D. H. Hill, Major Gen'l, C. S. A!

The monomaniac of secession, D. H. Hill, at last speaks respectfully of Washington. "Therefore it became a proverb, is Saul also among the prophets?" Washington's Farewell Address has always been regarded by all of the "proud and honored house of Stanly" as entitled to veneration next to that due to Holy Writ. They were taught to treat with scorn rebel hypocrites like you, whose malignant efforts for years past have been directed in poisoning the minds of your countrymen, and encouraging them to hate their Northern brethren; encouraging them to smile benignantly upon all efforts to alienate one portion of our country from another. Is it not reaching the pinnacle of hypocritical audacity for you to damn with faint praise the memory of Washington?

You are not mistaken, sir, in one thing. I am a little proud. I do not claim to be of noble lineage. That is the cant of the would-be-lords of the South Carolina school that I despise. But I am descended of honest, patriotic people, whose blood and fortunes in the Revolution were poured out to secure the blessings of the Union that you with felon hand, would destroy.

I well understand the cause of your malignity. More than a quarter of a century ago, I denounced, in my first campaign politicians like you, as those who would "rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." My observation in public life has justified me in this opinion. I am proud to know I have been despised and hated by them as I am by you.

You come from a people that for many years have sneered at North Carolina as "the Rip Van Winkle of the South." You are one of the "witlings and scorners" rebuked by one great and good for so doing. You have been one of those who loved to revile her, until, by devilish stratagem you involved her in war; and when, by her gallant men she saved you from the halter, you have condescended to "honor her." Even now, after all her sacrifices and sufferings she is reviled by one of your secession curs in office in Richmond, as a "nest of damned traitors."

You and I, sir, move in different spheres. I have followed the teachings of Washington, and the Yankees Hamilton, Adams and Webster. You have followed those of the "Catelines of the historian and the Captain Bobadils of the poet."

I feel honored to know that in my mission of peace I have done something to mitigate the horrors of war; and though no call of duty has required me to "bare my bosom to bullets," yet upon occasions, not exempt from danger, I have defied the utmost malice of the evil men whose pernicious doctrines have brought the dreadful calamities of civil war on our land. I have something to be proud of—a consciousness of sincere efforts, at least, to save my country, and that, while I deserve the respect of honest patriots, I have provoked the ridiculous enmity of such creatures as D. H. Hill.

You are supposed, General, to command the Department of Pamlico, or the whole of Eastern North Carolina. Can you not condescend to pay me a visit? Come and see what inestimable blessings your peaceful secession has conferred on the peace loving people of North Carolina. Come! behold the scenes of your great military exploits.

A little more than a year ago you came to defend and protect North Carolina.—You had possession of Roanoke Island, Fort Macon, Newbern, Washington and Hatteras.—How are they now?

In the Falstaff imagination of your secession friends every soldier under Gen. Foster was transformed into five; the seacoast is abandoned, and you are eating out the substance of my people in the interior.

Come, look at the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde.—Think of this immense and rich territory—of their bright fields—how their valleys laughed with corn and wheat before your arrival; and now behold them under the advice and rule of your demon worshiped, almost conjured with blood and ashes!

Pardon me for giving you a second edition—the last from me—as I leave immediately for my distant home. You have committed a great crime in your part in this horrid war. You commenced with perjury, and are trying to sustain yourself with impudence and falsehood. As a village politician you are simply contemptible. Do not attempt, like the fox in the fable, to swell to the size of the ox, by parading your insolence under the name of a Major General in the Confederate States Army. You will soon be, in the eyes of all sensible people, utterly contemptible.

Yours &c.,

EDWARD STANLY.

The Alabama in Parliament.

On the 27th ult. there was a debate in the House of Commons in relation to the Yankee talk against the British Government [illegible] Alabama. The following account of it:—

In a late issue a brief account was given of the debate in parliament on the 27th ult., in relation to the Alabama. The offensive speech of the Solicitor General on this subject is thus reported.

SPEECH OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The Solicitor General said he could easily show that the charge brought by the American Government against her Majesty's Government was most unfounded, and when the honorable member referred to the complaints of the American Government, it was desirable to see what they were. Since the first Mr. Seward complained not only of the Alabama, but also in the same communication of the export of arms, &c., to the Confederate States. It was certainly astonishing that the American Government could prefer such complaints; but it had all along denied to Great Britain the rights of neutrals allowed by international law, of which they had been themselves the strongest asserters.

He quoted at length the opinions of American jurists, and of the rules of practice laid down by Mr. Webster and Mr. Madison, to the effect that the American Government did not and could not prohibit its subjects from selling contraband goods to belligerents, but that they did so only at the risk of capture and confiscation by either belligerent.

"The Government would do all that it could to carry out the law. The Foreign Enlistment act was passed for our own defence, and not by an obligation of international law. Its violation was not a breach of international law, but of the municipal law; and as there was no offence on the showing of the American Government itself against international law, their only right of complaint arose from the act. The American Government was only entitled to ask this Government to carry out the law as it would do if it was concerned itself, and to administer the law as English laws were always administered, not on suspision but on evidence [Cheers.] If Government had directly or indirectly aided in fitting out hostile ships the Americans would have grounds for complaint, but not if private individuals did so, and their offence would be against the law of the country and not against international law, which did not prohibit them from dealing with either belligerent, subject to the penalty of capture and confiscation

"The Government would carry out the law honestly and fairly. He could not but attribute the erroneous feeling in America to the assertions of the American Government, although aware of their inaccuracy. He denied that there had been any delay on the part of the Government. The law officers were consulted, and the order to stop the Alabama sent down to Liverpool within three days after the evidence was laid before Earl Russell, and showed that in a similar case the Americans had taken a much longer time. Both Governments had acted with reasonable despatch, and no one in that House believed that the Government had acted unworthily; and although he could make great allowance for the irritation of the Americans, he trusted that they would be convinced that the Government had acted honestly and impartially, although they had not always respected our neutrality when their own interests were concerned."

PROTESTS OF MR. BARING AND MR. BRIGHT.

Mr Baring expressed his regret at the speech of the Solicitor General, which must be offensive to the Americans.

Mr. Bright was afraid the speech of one of the highest legal officers of the crown would add to the irritation already prevailing in America Whatever mistakes Mr. Seward might have made, the chief one was in expecting that as we had an ambassador at Washington, and the United States being the only government in America which we acknowledged, having had one in London, they would be treated by our Government with greater forbearance and consideration in a purely domestic quarrel. He complained of the abuse of the English flag by the Confederate cruisers, and declared that the builders of the Oreto were now building other gunboats, and that Laird, of Birkenhead, and Thompson and Fraser, of Glasgow, were also constructing most formidable rams for the Confederates. He referred to the American foreign enlistment act, showing that in cases of grave suspicion the onus probandi was laid on the delinquent. The foreign enlistment act ought not to be a a part of international law, but its object was to preserve our neutrality. The neutrality of the Government was a cold and unfriendly one, and, considering the enormous interests at stake, the Government must exert its influence to prevent acts so calculated to embroil us with a nation with which, of all nations, it was our interest to be at peace.

CONFESSION OF MR LAIRD, THE REBEL SHIPBUILDER.

Mr. Laird said the whole transaction with regard to the Alabama was most open and legitimate. Rifles were as deadly as cannon without guns, and he had seen manifests at the custom-house of rifles shipped to the North ern States by the celebrated firms of the Reps, and Brown & Co., of Liverpool, [Loud cheers.] He feared that these three 501,000 rifles, 26,500 gun-flints, and 49,000,000 of caps had been shipped to the Northern States. Besides a fourth more as hardware. He had also been asked to build ships, complete with guns, for the Federal Government itself, and he read letters to prove this, amidst

OUR PRISONERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Among the prisoners brought up by the flag of truce boat, on last Monday, were some from the West who had been confined at Camp Douglas, at Chicago. They [illegible] heart. We wish the Government could hear their tales of suffering and distress, and we hope that they will take some step to lay their grievances before the authorities here.

Camp Douglas is worse than the Hole of Calcutta. Not satisfied with putting our men to death by suffering and torture, the Yankee demons have taken to poisoning them! The little things such as pies and cakes, that our poor prisoners would buy out of their few remaining cents, had killed a number of our men, and on an investigation being ordered and the food analyzed, poison was plainly detected, and its presence admitted by the Yankee surgeons! The authorities tried to exculpate themselves by laying it to an old Irish woman who was permitted to peddle cakes among the prisoners.

The death of our men at Camp Douglas has been appalling. One of our prisoners estimates that in the short space of three months there were over seven hundred and fifty deaths.—This was caused by a combination of causes—the low wet and marshy situation of the camp, being half in water; the filth and vermin of the place, and the long and desolate confinement of our men. The fact, some of the prisoners who came up by the last flag of truce had languished there for nearly two years, and their dejected, sorrow stricken and emaciated faces bore testimony of more than they told of their suffering.

The suffering to which our men have been subjected by the demons is enough to melt the heart to tears. Even in the cold winter, when our prisoners were taken there from the West—in mid winter—they were thrown into prison, with nothing more than a pallet of wet straw as a bed, and without a particle of clothing to protect them from the cold and piercing blasts—and one who knows anything of Western life knows how fearfully they sweep over the prairies. In all the cold our men lay exposed to the storm, cold and shivering and benumbed. A cold snow storm came, and the result was that twenty five or thirty of our men actully froze to death. We have this on reliable authority, and the story is substantially confirmed, in every particular, by an account which we published some time since from the Chicago Times.

On their way from the West, our prisoners were still objects of persecution and malignity of the Yankees, and were made to travel two live-long days without a morsal of food! They left at Camp Douglas about five thousand prisoners, who were to be exchanged, and were leaving in bodies of four and five hundred. It was hoped by our men that they would soon be out of the clutches of the demons who have lorded it over them with a tyranny and cruelty worse than that of the dark ages.—*Examiner.*

THE SPRING TIDE.

The Montgomery "Advertiser" thus explains the meaning of a "spring tide," which the Yankees propose to avail themselves of when they attack Charleston:

At every new moon, the waters of the seaboard of South Carolina, rise several feet, and overflow all of the marsh lands which lie between the islands, and the main land The marsh lands are plateaus of mud, the produce of which is marsh grass, a green growth resembling oats. The mud is used by the planters as manure, and as in the marsh grass when mixed with other articles, forming what is called compost. The marsh is also used for feeding horses and cows.

When the spring tides occur the planters are able to row about all over the marsh land in pursuit of game and among these is the marsh hen, a delicious bird, which being floated out of its nest, wanders about in flocks, and are easily shot as they have great difficulty in flying from the water.

Any one in Montgomery, who witnessed the recent rise in the Alabama, and the overflow of the lands opposite the city, can imagine the effect of a spring tide on the marsh lands of South Carolina. These overflows last from two to three days, when the waters as suddenly return to their usual channels, so that the Yankees will be apt to find themselves in a trap, unless it be their intention to shoot the bar of Charleston with their heavy ships. But we doubt their ability to accomplish this, as there is but little water on the bar, not more we believe at ordinary times, than fifteen or sixteen feet.

It was one of these spring tides that overtook Napoleon in his Syrian campaign, and from which he escaped by the inspiration of his genius. He made his staff from a circle, facing outwards, and ordered each man to ride forward in the direction of his horse's head, and he who first touched the dry land was sure to be in the right direction for escape from the waters, and on a signal being given to that effect, all the other members of the party were to turn and follow the lucky man. The party started on their forlorn hope, and one more fortunate than the rest, found the dry land, gave the signal, and Napoleon was saved.

Sore Ones.—A poultice of onions, applied morning, noon and night for three or four days, will cure a felon. No matter how bad one, splitting the finger will be unnecessary, if this poultice be used. We have seen it tried several times, and know that the remedy is a sure, safe and speedy one.—*Selma Reporter.*

EXECUTION AT CAMP LEE.

The execution of A. C. Webster, who was sentenced to death by Court Martial for violation of his parole of honor, took place yesterday at Camp Lee, near this city. The prisoner held a commission, under the bogus Pierpont Government, and when first captured was released upon parole, but again took up arms against the Confederate States, and was a second time taken. For this military offence he was condemned to suffer death by hanging.—He was accompanied from the prison to the camp yesterday by his spiritual advisor, Rev Dr. Brown, of the Presbyterian Church, and by several military officers. The guard was composed of Wren's company of cavalry. The prisoner was dressed in the uniform of a Confederate [illegible] and made his escape on a recent occasion, but otherwise seemed to maintain considerable fortitude.—On arriving at the ground, a half hour was devoted to religious exercises in the carriage, and the prisoner asked the officer in command to extend his time until 3 o'clock, the latest moment allowed by the terms of his sentence; but it was not deemed expedient to grant the request. He was assisted up the steps of the gallows and seated over the trap, and being asked if he had anything to say, declined to make any remarks. He gave the signal himself by dropping a hat from his hand, and at twenty-three minutes before 1 o'clock, was launched into eternity. His death was almost instaneous. It is about a year since a Yankee spy of the same name was executed by hanging, on the same spot.—Rich. Whig.

SUGAR.

Sugar has gone up $4,25 to $4,40 a pound. We learn that the sale of the article was stopped in Greensborough a few days ago the only going at $1,15, and a large lot on hand. There can be no doubt but that nearly all the sugar is in the hands of a few monopolists and that sales have been stopped at the same time, at different places, by means of the telegraph. And pan we expect to succeed and establish our independance while the business men and capitalists of the country are their grinding and oppressing the poor!—defying God, selling themselves to the devil for gain and mocking the sufferings of their destitute, starving fellow creatures. Unless the monied and business men of the country, nearly all of whom seem to have run mad on the subject of money, can be brought back to a sense of decency, honesty, patriotism and fair dealing, it will be strange if we do succeed.

We learn that the sugar, the sale of which was stopped at Greensboro' at one dollar and fifteen cents a pound, cost the present holder 6 to 8 cents! Is this an exceptional case?—No it is the general rule. There are some honorable exceptions but they are like angels' visits.—*Daily Progress.*

An Incident in the Cars.—In a car on a railroad which runs into New York, a few mornings ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten, by the witnesses of it.

A person, dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car said: "Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars; six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remark; but when he was done she tapped him on the shoulder and said to him: "Sir, I had two sons; one of them was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, the other was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro'."

She was silent for a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then, overcome by her indignation, she suddenly slapped the speculator, first on one cheek, then on the other, and before the fellow could say a word, the passengers sitting near, who had witnessed the whole affair, seized him and pushed him hurriedly out of the car, as not fit to ride with decent people.—*N. Y. Post.*

Rust in Wheat.—It has been long known and the idea acted on among the Spanish agriculturists in Texas and Mexico, that the rust in wheat is produced by showers or heavy dews followed by a hot sun, during that period of vegetation when the wheat is in the bloom and milk. The effect of the sun upon the wet plant produces the rust. To avoid this result, we must take a heavy rope, say twenty or thirty feet long, or longer, and walking at that distance apart, draw it over the wet grain, thereby shaking off the drops of rain or dew, and thus prevent the usual effect of the sun upon the plant.

After a heavy dew the rope should be drawn over the wheat early in the morning. Wheat planted on hill, or windy positions, generally escape rust; while in low flat grounds, where there is less wind, the rust takes effect. Smut is probably produced in the same manner.—The people of the Cotton States should notice this.

A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for hysteria, says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tea upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant believes, by prompt treatment as above.

A DEMON CROWD.—The crowds in London on the night of the illumination (in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales) were so dense that seven persons were killed and a hundred persons had their limbs broken or were otherwise injured. In some parts strong men were completely exhausted, and vehicles were jammed together for 4 or 5 hours.

RECENT FIGHTING.

Van Dorn's Late Battle.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 15th says:

"We have stirring news from Franklin, in Williamson county. Van Dorn with his command, seven thousand strong, as the current *on dit* has it, made an assault upon that place on Friday last. The fight which ensued was bloody, and desperate to the end.

"After the fight at Thompson's Station the Federals fell back to Franklin. There they have hugged their breastworks ever since. It became expedient to dislodge them, and at the time specified, a very well appointed expedition appeared in front of the place. After a random fire of half an hour the Federals retired, and our troops reached the public square. Freemon's Battery was posted near the market house.

"The yankees had not proceeded far before they met Sheridan's Division, encamped five miles out. With these reinforcements they dashed upon our troops, who had believed the day's work done. A furious encounter ensued, resulting in the capture of Freeman's Battery and its gallant commander. Our force retired to the out-skirt of the town. The yankees did not pursue.

A consultation was here held, which resulted in a resolve to recapture our lost guns at every hazard. With this intent a general assault was made. The columns of cavalry dashed down the different streets in splendid style.—But when the enemy perceived our object, he clubbed his forces before the market place, barricading the battery. The struggle here was most bloody with heavy loss on both sides.

"In the midst of the melee the yankees, unable to hold either their position or our artillery assassinated Capt. Freeman, who had been sent a prisoner to the rear. We thereafter took no more prisoners.

"We took three of the guns back, and killed a large number of the enemy, but heavy reinforcements arriving out of Nashville we found it expedient to retire."

Such are the details reported to us. We have no means of ascertaining their perfect truth. They are stated to us, however, so positively, that we should do ourself wrong in failing to notice them. We do not regard results of this fight to be serious, or look upon it in the light of a disaster."

The Richmond Examiner has the following:—

The Figh at Williamsburg.—We get some particulars tof the fight at Williamsburg, Va. through a gentleman who participated in the affair.

On the night of the 10th, the 59th Virginia regiment, Col. Tabb, was sent to the rear of Fort Magruder. At the break of day next morning, he dashed upon the cavalry camp at Whitaker's Mill. The attack was a splendid success. He destroyed the enemy's whole camp, commissary and hospital stores, and an immense amount of ammunition, besides killing a large number of horses. The enemy was also pretty severely punished. Five of them were killed, several wounded, nineteen taken prisoners, and some twenty or so of the sick paroled. After this splendid feat Col Tabb made good his retreat without the loss of a man—only one officer and private wounded.—Fort Magruder is immensely strengthened by new redoubts and rifle pits, and the enemy had at least 5000 men to defend it, but, like Pope, they did not look well to their rear.

The enemy wreaked their vengence on Williamsburg and shelled the town for over three hours. Though shot and shell fell in every direction, fortunately none of our men were hurt our only loss being one of the artillery horses killed.

Some of our forces are just out of Williamsburg, on the ridges commanding the city on which we have stationed several batteries of artillery. Our troops are in splendid condition, and are anxiously awaiting the enemy to show his hand.

The Battle of Somerset.—The impression has been induced that Gen. Pegram's recent raid into Kentucky resulted in a disaster.—That such is far from being the fact will appear from the following brief but authentic account of the whole expedition.

Brig. Gen. Pegram was ordered by Gen. Johnston to proceed, with his brigade, numbering something under 1500 men, into the centre of the State of Kentucky to collect beef cattle for the support of the army at Tullahoma. Gen. Pegram left the neighborhood of Knoxville, crossed the Cumberland river and proceeded to Danville in Boyle county, in the very centre of the State. In Danville were seven regiments of Yankees with twelve pieces of artillery. These were at once attacked, and after little resistance, driven out of the town and pursued across the Kentucky river to within 14 miles of Lexington. Having collected 700 cattle, Gen. Pegram started on his return, driving the cattle ahead, and having divided his troops into three bodies, who were to proceed by parallel roads to prevent surprise. On reaching Somerset he received information that the enemy, with overwhelming numbers, was in pursuit and that the Cumberland was so swollen by a freshet as to much delay the crossing of the cattle. In this conjuncture he determined to go back and meet the enemy, and by retarding his advance to give as much time as possible for the transportation of the cattle across the Cumberland. With 600 men he met the enemy,8000 strong, a few miles out of Somerset. After a severe engagement of several hours duration, he was forced to give way, but retreated in good order and effected his escape across the river. Of the 7,000 cattle with which he had started from Danville, he brought 537 safely across the river. His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 150.

Decline in Prices at Richmond.—The Examiner of the 20th in its commercial and financial review mentions a marked decline in the prices of all provisions and necessaries of life, and a corresponding increase of confidence in our currency. As instances, it notes that beef, which has been selling at $1,25 per pound, was sold on Saturday at 40 cents; meal $8 instead of $12 and 15 per bushel; bacon $1 20, instead of $1 50; a fall of 15 to 25 cents per pound in sugars. The causes assigned for this great reduction in prices are the defeat of the yankees at Charleston; increased confidence in the currency, growing out of that defeat; and the passage of the impressment law which has put an end to the hoarding of farmers' products. A much greater decline is anticipated.

Brigadier General Daniel S. Donalson, commanding the department of East Tennessee, died near Knoxville on Friday. He was a nephew of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was born near the Hermitage, and his education was acquired partially under the supervision of the Old Hero. He entered the service in 1861, and was conspicuous for his bravery at Perryville and Murfreesborough.

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863.

NEW TERMS,—$3 00.

Notwithstanding the hard times, we hoped to be able to continue the publication of the *Press*, during the war, at the old price, $2 per annum, but the advance of everything used in a printing office, and other expenses, have compelled us to increase the subscription price to *three dollars*, which is not yet in proportion to everything else. Much as we regret the necessity of raising the price, we have no alternative, as we find it a losing business to continue longer at the old rates.—We hope our troubles may soon be over, and when our expenses are reduced to the old standard, we will return to our old terms.

This new arrangement will take effect from and after the first day of May next.

THE NEWS.

It is said that the object of Lincoln's late visit to Hooker's camp was to secure the reinlistment of those whose term of service will shortly expire.

Hooker has issued orders, respecting the discharge of those nine months and two years men, from service, and the grant of furloughs to the re-enlisting men. There are said to be 38 regiments of these troops averaging about 700 men each in the army of the Potomac, and that their intention to leave is fixed and almost unanimous, and it is thought more than probable that Gen. Hooker will attempt to bring on an engagement before the strength of his army is impaired by their discharge. The majority of there regiments are within three weeks of the termination of their time. The engagement is not expected to occur in the immediate front of Fredericksburg, but the probability is, that the Rappahannock will be crossed some six miles below Port Royal, where the river is not affected by the spring floods, the water deep enough to admit of the co operation of gunboats, and the banks low, and incapable of advantageous defence.

A draft is to be had to fill up the old regiments in Hooker's army.

From Suffolk.—Considerable skirmishing has been going on between the armies at Suffolk, with considerable loss. Last week, in attempting to come up the river, it is now certain that one of the enemy's gunboats was sunk and two others seriously disabled. The fire of our artillery had been so effective, that the whole flotilla had been driven back.

The Yankees are said to be receiving heavy reinforcements.

Cap. Stribblings Battery, of five guns attached to Frenench's Division and stationed at Keeling's Farm, on the Nansemond river, was surprised and captured Sunday night.

Between sunset and dark the enemy landed a force near the fort, charged and took it with all the men and munitions it contained, said to consist of two companies of infantry from the 48th Ala., fifty-eight artillerymen of stribblings company, with five pieces of artillery, ammunition, &c.

Late private advices from Suffolk represent a battle as still imminent, but the impression prevails in official circles that Gen. Longstreet does not design an attack on the place. The movement is thought to have another object, and it is said that large quantities of provisions and forage, not hitherto available, were being rapidly removed from the section of country to which Suffolk is the key.

FROM THE WEST.

Federal marauding parties infest North Alabama and Mississippi, and skirmishes are of almost daily occurrence.

A fight occurred at Birmingham on the 24th inst., in which the enemy were routed by our cavalry, losing fifteen killed and many wounded.

OKALONA, April 25.—Our cavalry engaged the enemy yesterday at Birmingham. The fight lasted two and a half hours. The enemy were completely routed, losing fifteen killed and a large number wounded. Col. Hatch, of the second Iowa cavalry, was seen to fall from his horse, which ran into our lines and was captured. Our loss was one killed and twenty wounded. The destruction of the bridge was prevented.

CHATTANOOGA, April 25.—Passengers by the train report Gen. Dodge, with a Yankee force estimated at five to ten thousand, advanced ten miles East of Tuscumbia. Col. Roddy is fighting and retreating towards reinforcements.

The Yankees are said to have burnt the courthouse and other buildings at Hernando. Also in their retreat from Starksburg they burnt the Female Institute and other hospital buildings at Okolano and two trains at Newton. Engines slightly injured. The enemy at Starkeville burned the Louisville bridge and hung Dr. Covington.

Col. Barteau completely routed the Yankees at Bermingham Friday evening. The destruction of the bridge prevented pursuit. Gen. Bowen at Grand Gulf reports that the enemy made a reconnoisance on his right with blacks. They numbered two hundred. They retired precipitately when they arrived in sight of his battery.

TULLAHOMA, April 27.—Wheeler's command has returned from McMinnville without any loss. The enemies pickets are near Tuscumbia. All is quiet in the front.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—In our own Eastern counties we hear nothing of the advance of the enemy.—His force at Beaufort, Newbern and Washington may have been reinforced, but there are no indications of a forward movement.

RICHMOND, April 24.—The Baltimore Sun says, Col. Zaryona has been exchanged, and that he, with other prisoners, are on their way South.

☞ In another column we publish a late voice from N. Jersey, protesting against the war policy, in favor of the restoration of the Union by peaceful means, protesting against Lincoln's acts, &c. The Legislature of New Jersey, the representatives of the people, have spoken in unmistakable terms, but the conservatives of the North and West insist upon a reconstruction of the old Union, and the South wants her independence,—a deep and apparently impassable gulph is still between us.

Let us make our calculations and arrangements for a protracted war, and not rely upon the "handful" of peace men at the North. They can effect but little, were they ever so well disposed. Let us not calculate upon the demoralization of the Northern army, and the decrease of its strength by the expiration of the term of a large number of the soldiers. The Yankees are too shrewd to suffer their army to be weakened, and they will, by some method, keep the men whose term is expiring, in the field, or replace them by others.

Let our farmers then turn their attention seriously to the production of breadstuffs and provisions of every kind for man and beast, and in this way they can be of more service, perhaps, in the present stage of the war, than if they were in the army. The culture of cotton and tobacco can be dispensed with the present year, and every exertion should be made to raise an abundance of the necessaries of life.

CONFEDERATE TAX BILL.—Whatever may be said of our State Revenue Law, the Confederate Tax Bill, a summary of the leading provisions of which appears in this paper, will be found to eclipse it.—We are taxed in money & in kind, and in almost every other possible way. The tithing system, which takes from every farmer one-tenth of what he produces, after reserving 100 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of corn or 50 bushels of wheat, is the most odious, but may be the surest way of providing for the army, so long as speculators and extortioners threaten to raise everything up to famine prices. But we do not like the idea; so long as the Government can purchase provisions with Confederate money, the tax in kind should not have been introduced.

The liquor tax is very oppressive. The poor man who sold a few gallons or barrels of brandy, from the proceeds of which he paid some of his small debts, and purchased necessaries for his family, will not be able to pay the $200, in many instances, for which he is liable under the law, without putting himself to very great inconvenience; the rich man, however, who has made his thousands upon thousands by the brandy speculation, by dealing largely, will be able to meet his tax without the least inconvenience, and have a handsome profit left. The tax, to operate equally upon all, it strikes us, should have been so much per gallon, which would have done justice to all.

☞ Our citizens were agreeably surprised on Thursday evening, the 23rd ult., by the enlivening strains of the 26th Regimental Band, composed of young men from this place, who unexpectedly arrived here, for the purpose of giving a series of concerts for their own benefit. We were glad to see the most of them looking well after the hardships they recently endured in Eastern North Carolina.

The concerts were a decided success. The music was undoubtedly the best we have ever heard discoursed by this well known band.

GUSS RICH, the Southern Magician, contributed much to every evening's entertainment, with his "quaint, cute and comical" sayings and doings. He does not deal in ordinary slight of hand tricks, but performs many of the surprising feats which have won a name for Prof. Anderson, Sig. Blitz, Everett and others. Indeed, there is a vein of originality in many of his deceptions, not often met with Altogether the performances were chaste, elegant and instructive, reflecting credit on the members of the Band. May their shadows never grow less.

CORRECTION.—In our issue of the 10th instant, appeared the hymeneal notices of Lt. James M. Hobson and Adjutant J. Turner Morehead. We are informed that we have been imposed upon, the marriages not having taken place. We regret the occurrence, and do not envy the person who, from any motive whatever, could be guilty of such an unwarrantable privilege with the names of persons.

TAXES.—There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion in regard to the construction of various clauses of the Revenue Law, and the Attorney General at Raleigh, and other eminent jurists, have been consulted. In this paper will be found the opinion of Mr. Rogers, the Att. General, which is of great interest.

☞ The Magistrates of this County are requested to meet at the Court-House on Saturday, the 9th day of May, as per advertisement.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Daily Progress of yesterday.

The Skirmish below Kinston—Our Loss—Lt. Lutterloh Killed, &c.

GOLDSBORO', April 29.—Three or four companies of the 56th N. C., were attacked yesterday at Gum Swamp, nine miles below Kinston, by some 6 or 8000 Yankees. Our boys fought them over two hours with the constancy and determination of veterans and only retired from their breastworks when flanked and overpowered by numbers.

Our loss is estimated at about forty killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed is the brave Lieut. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, of Capt Lockhart's company, who died this morning of his wounds. The Yankees were expected to continue their advance this morning but evidently have not done so. General Hill will give them a proper welcome when they come.

Meeting of Board of Valuation.

The County Board of Valuation having met at the Court-house in Winston, and having disposed of the business incumbent on them, after adjourning, formed themselves into a meeting by appointing C. L. Banner, Esq., Chairman, and Chas. Brietz, Secretary. A number of gentlemen present, not connected with the board, were invited to participate in the meeting.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the recent Proclamations of the President of the Confederate States, and the Governor of this State, recommending to the farmers and planters to abstain from the culture of cotton and tobacco, and direct their efforts mainly to the raising of grain and provender for man and beast.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions commendatory of the foregoing, to wit: John Hester, Esq., M. Masten, Sheriff, G. V. Fulp, Esq., J. A. Waugh, Esq., Wm. Goslin, Esq., and Jno. Stockton, Esq., who thereupon retired, and after a short absence returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting most heartily concur in the recommendations contained in the above named Proclamations, and earnestly recommend to the farmers of this county to comply with the same and raise no more cotton and tobacco than is necessary for the consumption in their families.

Resolved further, That this meeting has just cause to view with pride and satisfaction, the success which has thus far attended the efforts of those entrusted with the carrying into effect the orders made from time to time, by the County Courts of this County, for the sustenance and support of the wives and families of those brave men, who have left their homes and their all, to fight the battles of their and our country, and which measures have already redounded to the honor and credit of our County; and the meeting confidently believes that the authorities and all those entrusted with those important measures, will never tire in carrying them out to the fullest extent.

On motion the foregoing was ordered to be published in the Salem Press and Winston Sentinel.

C. L. BANNER, Ch'n.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Sec'y.*
Winston, April 27, 1863.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 26, 1863.—The facts from Port Royal seem to be that on Thursday about a hundred Yankees crossed over and destroyed the seine with which some of our soldiers had been fishing and the boats, and burned five wagons, carried off the mules, robbed several houses, and returned. We had only a few cavalrymen in the neighborhood. It is reported that a large force of Yankee infantry have marched through King George county, and their artillery and cavalry are seen in large numbers opposite Port Royal. Many citizens of King George county have been arrested, and sent to the prison ship at Aquia Creek.

PORT HUDSON, April 21.

New Orleans news of the 16th confirms the report of the destruction of the Queen of the West and Diana.

The former got aground at Grand Lake.—The Yankee fleet approached and a fierce bombardment ensued.

A shell from the Calhoun exploded on the Queen's deck, igniting a quantity of powder which communicated with her magazine and caused a terrific explosion.

The Diana reported burnt by the Rebels, 136 prisoners, including seven commissioned officers, and three Sergeants were captured.

Eight of the crew of the Queen of the West, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th. Among them is Capt. Turner, Commanding the fleet, slightly wounded in the ankle, now at St. James Hospital.

The prisoners report forty-five of the crew missing, supposed to be drowned or killed.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN OHIO—A BUTTERNUT PRESENTATION.

Hon. C. L. Valandigham, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio and is making speeches throughout the State. He addressed a mass meeting at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, a few days since. The Democracy turned out very strong, with flags, cannon, music, &c. Mr. Valandigham addressed them in a speech denouncing Lincoln's Administration and defying it.

HOMICIDE.—Robert E Dixon, Esq., of Georgia, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was shot in the streets of Richmond on Friday afternoon last, and almost instantly killed, by his Journal clerk, Robert Ford, of Kentucky. Dixon, it is said, has left a wife and two children to lament his fate. Ford is also a man of family.

Robert R. Lamen, Esq., was on Saturday last elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, in place of the unfortunate Dixon.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Samuel N. Stow of Gaston county, has been appointed Major of the 28th Reg't, North Carolina State Troops, vice Maj. W. H. A. Speer, promoted to Lieut. Colonel.

FALL IN PRICE.—The Salisbury Watchman of the 27th, says: Within the last week flour has fallen $45 to $25 in that market.

Rice has fallen in Charleston from 20@22 cts. per pound to 12@16.

From the Standard.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE REVENUE LAW.

The following correspondence, furnished us for publication by Mr. Treasurer Worth, contains important information as to the construction of portions of the revenue law. The opinions of the Attorney General have no doubt been well considered, and may be regarded as settling the questions which have been raised and brought to his attention:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 1, 1863.

Hon. Sion H Rogers, Attorney Gen. of N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The following questions have been propounded to me, arising under the Revenue act of the last General Assembly. I shall be obliged to you for your opinion on them, with a view to publishing it, in order that there may be uniformity in the action of the officers entrusted with the execution of the act.

1. Is the word "cash" in the first and eighth sections of the bill, to be interpreted as meaning specie, Bank notes, or Confederate or State Treasury notes?

2. By the 1st section, paragraph 1st of the act, real estate is taxed two fifths of one per cent on its value. By the 4th paragraph of the same section, money invested in manufacturing companies or corporations is taxed at the same rate, according to the shares as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation; and if not in a corporation, then upon the amount invested "Also money invested in every species of trade and traffic, not otherwise taxed herein." By the 5th section of the act "the stock or interest held by individuals in all corporations or business shall be listed among the individual property of the holders in the counties in which they reside." The bulk of the property of many manufacturing companies consists of real estate—the necessary structures and machinery for carrying on the business. Is the real estate to be listed by the corporation and the shares of stock by the holders, whereby the same property would be twice taxed?

3. By the 5th section of the act, the stock or interest held by individuals in all corporations or business shall be listed among the individual property of the holders in the counties where they respectfully reside;" and by clause 15 section 70 a tax of two per cent. is imposed on every dollar of nett profit or dividend declared, received or due the year preceding the 1st day of April in each year, (and not previously listed upon money or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather, or articles made of leather, iron and tobacco,) and also on every dollar of nett profit or dividend on money invested in steam boat companies, (whether incorporated or not,) and in railroads—Are the shares of stock in manufacturing and steamboat companies to be taxed, and also the dividends, as well as the land and slaves, constituting a part of the stock of said companies?

4. The 4th clause under the 1st section taxes money invested in manufacturing and steamboat companies two fifths of one per cent. Is the term "manufacturing" to be taken in its largest sense, so as to include mills for the manufacturing of iron, flour, paper, powder, &c.? If not, what manufacturing establishments are embraced and excluded?

5. The latter part of section 19, page 842, 2d volume of Revised Statutes, exempts the shares of stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh (now Wilmington and Weldon) Railroad from any public charge or tax. Clause 15 section 70 of the Revenue act imposes a tax of 2 cents on every dollar of dividend on money invested in Railroads. Does this provision of the Revenue act come in conflict with the chartered rights of the Railroad Company?

Yours, very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, April 17, 1863.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer:

DEAR SIR:—I answered the first question propounded in yours of the 1st instant, before I left Raleigh for the eastern portion of the State, from which place I have just returned.

In reply to your second question, I am of opinion that the real estate should be listed by the corporation, or company, or individual, as the case may be, and in estimating the value, all improvements, including machinery, fixtures, &c., that have been erected or used thereon, should be embraced. The term "improvements," in the 8th section, were it not for the 9th section, would not be, by me, made so comprehensive. By this latter section, in estimating the value of every tract of land, or other real estate with the improvements thereon, the machinery, fixtures, &c., are to be taken into the estimate.

By paragraph 4, section 1 and section 5, it appears that where there is stock, it is to be given in by the individual owner in the district in which he resides, and where there is no corporation or stock issued, the "interest," whatever it may be in the "business," must be given in by the owner in addition to the value of the real estate as described in sections 8 and 9.

Whatever the intention may have been, the Legislature could in my opinion have used no stronger language to convey the idea that they intended to tax the same property twice, first as stock or money invested, and then as real estate.

As to your third question, I am of opinion that in addition to the tax to be levied upon the real estate as ascertained by sections 8 and 9, and upon the "stock or interest" in any "corporation or business," as ascertained by section 1, paragraph 4, and section 5, section 70, paragraph 15, imposes an additional tax "on every dollar of net profit, or dividend, declared, received, or due, during the year preceding the first of April in each year upon money or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather, or articles made of cotton, iron and tobacco, and also on every dollar of net profit or dividend, or money invested in steamboat companies."

Therefore, I conclude that the Legislature intended to tax, 1st, the *corpus*, which is the property of material substance of the corporation, and exists whether profitably employed or not, and this is a tax upon the corporation; 2d, the shares of each owner, if more than one, or money invested, if there be no shares, which is a tax upon the individual members; and 3d, the profits or dividends, which is a distinct thing from either of the former, which may be considered a tax upon the corporation; and where there is no corporation the tax is upon the "interest" and the "business,"—terms used in the bill in connection with shares and corporations.

I am of opinion that the term manufacturing, in your 4th question, should be taken in its largest sense, so as to embrace mills for the manufacture of flour, paper, &c.

Further, I am of opinion that paragraph 15, section 70, of the Revenue act, does not conflict with the chartered rights of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that the tax thereby imposed ought to be paid.

I desire to call the attention of sheriffs to 69th section of the Revenue act.

I am, with great respect,
SION H. ROGERS,
Att'y Gen'l N. C.

WASHINGTON CITY REPORTS.

The Washington dispatches, of the 19th, contain some matters of interest—among them the following:

Yesterday morning at daylight, the rebel cavalry—some of Mosby's force—took Mr. Sherman from his house near Drainesville, and accusing him of giving information to the Federals, hung him. It is thought that the Government will retaliate for the hanging of Detective Sherman, by summarily executing Captain Powers and a civilian in the old Capitol prison, against whom evidence is said to be conclusive of their being spies.

Ex-Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, now here, states that a secret organization has been unearthed in one of the counties of that State, sworn to join the Confederacy at a favorable opportunity.

WASHINGTON, N. C., REINFORCED—ESCAPE OF FOSTER FROM THE PLACE.

The United States steamer Enost left Newbern on the 15th inst., and succeeded in passing the Confederate batteries on the river, and reaching Washington. She had on board the 5th Rhode Island regiment. On her return, on the 16th, Gen. Foster took passage in her for Newbern. She was struck 18 times by the Confederate batteries, and her upper works riddled by the sharpshooters. Pederick, a native of North Carolina, her pilot, was killed. One of the shots of the enemy—a twelve pounder Whitworth—passed directly through the berth which had just been vacated by Gen. Foster, and another struck one of the connecting rods above the cylinder crosshead, indenting and bending it so as to render it almost useless. Gen. Heckman's brigade, from Hilton Head, a part of the force used in the "reduction" of Charleston, had arrived at Newbern.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE—RIOTS IN INDIANA.

A serious riot occurred at a Union meeting in Brown county, Indiana, on Saturday, by which one man lost his life. It appears that a few members of the Knights of the Golden Circle made a raid upon the meeting, armed with guns and revolvers, and had a melee. They were arrested by the police, one of them, a Mr. Louis Presser, being severely wounded. Another affair of the same kind occurred at Danville, Indiana, the same day, in which one man was mortally wounded, and several others less seriously. Indiana appears to be the headquarters of the belligerent portion of the Knights. The General commanding has issued orders declaring the K. G. C.'s to be public enemies, and to be dealt with as such. He also cautions people against the use of "Butternut" and "Copperhead" badges.

THE CURRENCY.—Congress has passed a law, which all will greet cheerfully as one step to the restoration of the currency, and something like fair prices. But there is another yet to be taken, as it seems to us, quite as necessary and far more efficient. We hope that Congress will not adjourn without making effective the yankee blockade of our ports and efficiently blockading the border. Many people believe that this whole blockade running business is a yankee trick, and that if our enemies are not directly interested that they at least make "a good thing out of it." Be that as it may, it has been and is full of injury to the people and the government of the Confederacy.

So long as our trade was confined to our own limits the paper dollar answered our purposes as well as one of gold or silver would have done. When we commenced trading abroad gold and silver were needed, and the trader, sure of enormous profits, was quite willing to sell Confederate notes for gold at twenty cents in the dollar. People saw Confederate notes sold at the seat of Government at these rates, and they looked only to the fact, not to the cause. They put the same proportionate value on their products, necessaries of life, and thus the Government must pay five or six prices for food, clothing and forage—for all that it needs except soldiers. Everybody understands this, and it is almost universally acted upon. Bacon, worth 90 cents or $1 a pound, has been freely sold here by the producers at 15 cents—in silver. Flour, worth $40, has been sold for $6 in silver. $800 in Confederate notes were some time ago sold in Wilmington for $100 in specie to invest in whiskey at $1 50 per gallon if paid for in specie. One of the crew on a blockade runner lately brought to Wilmington some gin, which cost him $25 in Nassau. He sold it for $900 of paper money, and then sold his paper money for $100 in specie, which he took to Nassau to repeat the operation on a larger scale. These things will go on so long as Congress permits this foreign trade. The tax bill may temporarily contract the currency and reduce prices, but until blockade running is stopped, and with it the gold and silver trade, there can be no permanent reduction of either. If the war lasts, the volume of currency may be larger in six months after the millions of taxes are collected and other millions are funded than it was before these hundreds of millions were withdrawn from circulation.

Fayetteville Observer.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The tone of the Northern press indicates a final abandonment of active demonstrations by the government for the reduction of Charleston, and a purpose to avoid as far as possible decisive engagements during the summer campaign. Impending famine at the South, they say, will soon disperse our armies and crush the rebellion.

VOICE OF NEW JERSEY—PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR POLICY—RESTORATION OF THE UNION BY PEACEFUL MEANS—PROTEST AGAINST LINCOLN'S ACTS, &c.

New Jersey has again declared against the war. Her voice is plain and earnest, and it cannot be mistaken. Her legislature has just, by a vote of 38 to 18, passed the following resolutions. Read them and her manly protest against the acts of Lincoln:

"1. Be it further resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That this State, in promptly answering the calls made by the President of the United States, at and since the inauguration of the war, for troops and means to assist in maintaining the power and dignity of the Federal Government, believed and confided in the professions and declarations of the President of the United States, in his inaugural address, and in the resolutions passed by Congress on the 25th day of July, 1861, in which, among other things, it was declared "that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with the rights and equality under it unimpaired, and that, as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease;" and that, relying upon these assurances, given under the sanctity of official oaths, this State freely, fully, and without delay or conditions, contributed to the assistance of the Federal Government her sons and her means.

2. And be it Resolved, That this State, having waited for the redemption of the sacred pledges of the President and Congress with a patience and forbearance only equaled in degree by the unfaltering and unswerving bravery and fidelity of her sons, conceives it to be her solemn duty, as it is her unquestioned right, to urge upon the President and Congress, in the most respectful but decided manner, the redemption of the pledges under which the troops of this State entered upon and to this moment have continued in the contest; and inasmuch as no conditions have delayed nor hesitation marked her zeal in behalf of the Federal government, even at times when party dogmas were dangerously usurping the place of broad national principles and Executive and Congressional faith; and as the devotion of this State to the sacred cause of perpetuating the Union and maintaining the Constitution has been untainted in any degree by infidelity, bigotry, sectionalism or partnership, she now, in view of the faith originally plighted, of the disasters and disgrace that have marked the steps of a changed and changing policy, and of the imminent dangers that threaten our national existence, urges upon the President and Congress a return and adherence to the original policy of the administration, as the only means, under the blessing of God, by which the adhering States can be reunited in action, the Union restored, and the nation saved.

3. And be it Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of the people of this State that the war power within the limits of the Constitution is ample for any and all emergencies; and that all assumptions of power, under whatever plea, beyond that conferred by the Constitution, are without warrant or authority, and, if permitted to continue without remonstrance, will fatally encompass the destruction of the Republic; and therefore, to the end that in any event the matured and deliberate sense of the people of New Jersey may be known and declared, we, their representatives in Senate and General Assembly convened, do, in their name and in their behalf, make unto the Federal Government this our solemn

PROTEST

Against a war waged with the insurgent States for the accomplishment of unconstitutional or partisan purposes;

Against a war which has for its object the subjugation of any of the States, with a view to their reduction to a territorial condition;

Against proclamation from any source by which, under the plea of "military necessity," persons in States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government, and beyond necessary military lines, are held liable to the rigor and severity of military law;

Against the domination of the military over the civil law in States, Territories or Districts not in a state of insurrection;

Against all arrest without a warrant; against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government, "where the public safety does not requireit" and against the assumption of power by any person to suspend such writ, except under the express authority of Congress.

Against the creation of new States by the division of existing ones, or in any other manner not clearly authorized by the Constitution, and against the right of secession as practically admitted by the action of Congress in admitting as a new State a portion of the State of Virginia;

Against the power assumed in the proclamation of the President made January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by which all the slaves in certain States and parts of States, are forever set free; and against the expenditure of the public moneys for the emancipation of slaves or their support at any time, under any pretence whatever;

Against any and every exercise of power not on the part of the Federal Government that is not clearly given and expressed in the Federal Constitution—re asserting that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

4. And be it Resolved, That the unequaled promptness with which New Jersey has responded to every call made by the President and Congress for men and means has been occasioned by no lurking animosity to the States of the South or the rights of her people; no disposition to wrest from them any of their rights, privileges or property; but simply to assist in maintaining, as she has ever believed and now believes it to be her duty to do, the supremacy of the Federal Constitution; and, while abating naught in her devotion to the Union of the States and the dignity and power of the Federal Government, at no time since the commencement of the present war has this State been other than willing to terminate peacefully and honorably to all a war unnecessary in its origin, fraught with horror and suffering in its prosecution and necessarily dangerous to the liberties of all in its continuance.

5. And be it Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New Jersey believe that the appointment of Commissioners upon the part of the Federal Government to meet Commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States, to convene in some suitable place, for the purpose of considering whether any, and if any, what plan may be adopted, consistent with the honor and dignity of the national government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the integrity, honor and dignity of the Federal Government, but, as an indication of the spirit which animates the adhering States, would, in any event, tend to strengthen us in the opinion of other nations; and hoping, as we sincerely do, that the Southern States would reciprocate the peaceful indications thus evinced, and, believing as we do, that under the blessing of God, great benefits would arise from such a conference, we most earnestly recommend the subject to the consideration of the Government of the United States and request its co operation therein.

6. And be it Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the Government of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors and Legislatures of our sister States, with the request that they give the subjects proposed their serious and immediate attention.

7. And be it Resolved, That the State of New Jersey pledge itself to such prompt action upon the subject of these resolutions as will give them practical effect, immediately upon the concurrence or co-operation of the Governors and Legislatures of sister States.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING

The proceedings of a public meeting, held in this place on Friday last, will be found in another column. Major Carrington, of the Confederate Army, addressed the meeting, representing the wants of our army in Virginia. We wish every farmer in the State could hear him. He stated that the army had consumed all the food it was possible to procure for 70 miles around the point where it is now stationed, and that unless more corn and meat was furnished from North Carolina it might have to fall back into North Carolina. It is important that the farmers of all the surrounding counties should remember this. It would be much better that each man should now sell to the government one-half or two thirds of what he has in the way of provisions, than to have the army fall back into this State. If the army is compelled from mere want to retire from Virginia, it will be disastrous to nearly every man in North Carolina, for he will not only then be compelled to part with his provisions, but his fields may become the battle ground for the contending forces. It is a serious matter, and we want to impress it on the minds of all. Every one in this and the surrounding counties who has a bushel of corn or a pound of meat to spare, must bring it forward immediately. He will be paid for it, and paid a good price; and it will help to serve the Old North State, from being overrun by the murderers and robbers of the North. *Now* is the time to act, and the action must be prompt. And it would be well for all who have a surplus amount of provisions on hand to remember that unless they sell it voluntarily, the Government will be compelled to impress it. The necessities of the army in Virginia and Eastern North Carolina *can* be and *must* be relieved if those at home have to live on half rations. The enemy now expect to conquer us by starving our troops. Shall that be so when we have it in our power to prevent it?

We are not discouraged, and no one else should be, at the present condition of affairs, for we are confident that there is food enough in the South, if properly distributed, to supply the wants of soldiers and all others. We have heard of several persons who have from 500 to 2,000 bushels of corn on hand, but some of them seem unwilling to sell a portion of it until they are forced to do so. The news is that our brave men everywhere are anxious to meet the invader and confident of success in a fair fight. Give them plenty of food and all will be well.—*Charlotte Democrat*

WOMEN RAIDS.

We feel it to be a disagreeable duty to notice a little affair which took place in the streets of Greensborough on Wednesday of last week. Our first impulse was, to let the subject pass unnoticed, and if possible, be forgotten; but as the thing has got into the papers elsewhere, perhaps it is best for us to make a statement of facts as they occurred, and thus prevent misrepresentation and exaggeration.

Early in the morning it was reported that some thirty of forty women were three or four miles west of town, on their way to Greensboro', to break in the stores here and help themselves to whatever their fancy might suggest. Some of our staid citizens immediately went out to meet them, to reason with them, and if possible to ascertain their designs, and particularly their necessities, so that if they were really suffering for the necessaries of life, that proper means might be taken to relieve their necessities. But before the return of the messengers sent West, some twenty women, armed with axes, hatchets, pistols, bowie knives, and sword canes, made their appearance from the East, and soon commenced battering down Mr. Willard's store door. At this juncture a Magistrate present ordered them to be arrested and disarmed. But little resistance was made by those women; one, however, presented her pistol at a soldier present, but did not understand pulling the trigger, and the soldier's life was thus saved.

These women were taken inside the jail inclosure, and placed in the passage of the jail, though not locked up, and there guarded until it was ascertained that the company from the West had turned back, when they were released.

This affair has deeply mortified the friends of the soldiers and their families, and the fear is, that it will have a tendency to depress the efforts that are constantly being made in all parts of the country to prevent suffering among the poor and indigent of the county. We hope such may not be its effect. It has been ascertained that it was not bread and meat these women were after, but other articles. We would fondly hope that this will be the last freak of the kind that will be attempted; for we can assure all concerned that there is a determination by the substantial citizens and Magistrates of at least Guilford county, to put down all such proceedings at all hazards. The civil laws of the land must be respected and obeyed; otherwise society would fall into disorganization and anarchy—a most dangerous state of affairs for any community.

Every possible effort has been made in Guilford county to afford the necessary support to the destitute families of the soldier. The county has been divided into eighteen districts, and two or more of the most reliable citizens of each District appointed to attend to the wants of the poor of the District, and, from time to time, as may be required, draw on the Chairman of the County Court, for funds to meet all necessary expenses. And we know that many, and believe that all of these District Committee men have devoted themselves to this work of benevolence and humanity, and have endeavored faithfully to relieve the wants of all, so far as possible, and we would most earnestly entreat them to continue their efforts in this way, as long as there is a necessity for it.

That there are men in the county who are withholding their provisions from market, refusing to sell at the present prices, with the hope that before harvest, prices will rise still higher, we have no doubt; nor have we any doubt that there are speculators watching and trying to buy up what provisions can be purchased, and thus secure a monopoly of the trade and secure whatever price they please; and further, we are also satisfied that there are scattered all through the country persons who have a surplus of provisions, who on hearing that these speculators and extortioners will pay a little more than the current price for provisions, forthwith sell the surplus to them, although their neighbors may be suffering for something to live upon. All this is wrong—heinously wrong; and all such persons should receive equally the scorn and contempt of the generous and humane. For all such acts, we have nothing but condemnation. Such conduct has been one of the main causes of the present *mania* for female raids.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

From the Richmond Whig, 21st inst,

THE NEW TAX BILL.

We present below a synopsis of the bill to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, which has passed both branches of Congress. It is substantially the bill proposed by the Committee of Conference.

1. The first section imposes a tax of eight per cent upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines and spirituous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, and not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year 1863, and of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863; and a tax of one per cent. upon all moneys, bank notes or other currency on hand or on deposit on the 1st of July next, and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act: Provided, that all moneys owned, held or deposited beyond the limits of the Confederate States, shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury notes The tax to be assessed on the 1st day of July and collected on the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

2. Every person engaged, or intending to engage, in any business named in the 5th section, shall, within 60 days after the passage of the act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the 1st of January in each year thereafter, register with the district collector a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, &c. At the time of the registry there shall be paid the specific tax for the year ending on the next 31st of December, and such other tax as may be due up on sales or receipts in such business.

3. Any person failing to make such registry and pay such tax, shall, in addition to all other taxes upon his business imposed by the act, pay double the amount of the specific tax on such business, and a like sum for every thirty days of such failure.

4 Requires a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the 5th section, and for each place of conducting the same; but no tax for more storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. A new registry required upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, upon the death of any person conducting the same, or upon the transfer of the business to another, but no additional tax.

5. Imposes the following taxes for the year ending 31st December 1863, and for each year thereafter.

Bankers shall pay $500.

Auctioneers, Retail Dealers, Tobacconists, Pedlars, Cattle Brokers, Apothecaries, Photographers and Confectioners, $50 and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of sales made.

Wholesale dealers in liquors $200 and five per cent. on gross amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquors $100, and ten per centum on gross amount of sales.

Wholesale dealers in groceries, goods, wares, merchandise, &c., $200, and two and a half per centum.

Pawnbrokers, Money and Exchange brokers $200.

Distillers $800, and twenty per centum — Brewers $100, and two and a half per centum.

Hotels, Inns, Taverns and Eating Houses, first class $500, second class $300, third class $200, fourth class $100, fifth class $30. Every house where food or refreshments are sold, and every boarding house where there shall be six boarders or more, shall be deemed an eating house under this act.

Commercial brokers or commission merchants $200, and two and one half per centum.

Theatres $500, and five per centum on all receipts. Each circus $100, and $10 for each exhibition. Jugglers, and other persons exhibiting shows, $50.

Bowling alleys and Billiard rooms, $10 for each alley or table registered.

Livery Stable keepers, Lawyers, Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, $50.

Butchers and Bakers 50 dollars, and one per cent.

6. Every person registered and taxed is required to make returns of the gross amount of sales from the passage of the act to the 30th of June, and every three months thereafter.

7. A tax upon all salaries, except of persons in the military or naval service, of one per cent. when not exceeding 1500 dollars, and 2 per cent. upon an excess over that amount.—Provided, that no taxes shall be imposed by virtue of this act on the salary of any person receiving a salary not exceeding $1000 per annum, or at a like rate for another period of time, longer or shorter.

8. Provides that the tax on annual incomes, between $500 and $1,500, shall be five per centum; between $1,500 and $3,000, five per cent on the first $1,500 and ten per cent. on the excess; between $3,000 and $5,000, ten per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000, 12½ per cent.; over $10,000, 15 per cent.; subject to the following deductions: on incomes derived from rents of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, etc., a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs; on incomes from any mining or manufacturing business, the rent, (if rented) cost of labor actually hired, and raw material; on incomes from navigating enterprises, the hire of the vessel or allowance for wear and tear of the same, not exceeding ten per cent.; on incomes derived from the sale of merchandize or any other property, the prime cost, cost of transportation, salaries of clerks and rent of buildings; on incomes from any other occupation, the salaries of clerks, rent, cost of labor, material, &c; and in case of mutual insurance companies, the amount of losses paid by them during the year. Incomes derived from other sources are subject to no deductions whatever.

All joint stock companies and corporations shall pay one tenth of the dividend and reserved fund annually. If the annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per centum on capital stock, one-eighth to be paid; if more than twenty per cent, one-sixth. The tax to be collected on the 1st of January next and of each year thereafter.

9. Relates to estimates and deductions, investigations, referees, &c.

10. A tax of ten per cent. on all profits in 1862, by the purchase and sale of flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths. Does not apply to regular retail business.

11. Each farmer, after reserving for his own use 50 bushels sweet and 50 bushels Irish potatoes; 100 bushels corn or 50 bushels wheat produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, potatoes, forage, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool, and tobacco produced. After reserving 20 bushels peas or beans he shall deliver one tenth thereof.

12. Every farmer, planter or grazier one-tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him, in cured bacon, at the rate of 60 pounds of bacon to 100 pounds gross, and one per cent. upon the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules, not used in cultivation, and asses, to be paid by the owners of the same; beeves sold to be taxed as income.

13. Gives in detail the duties of post quartermasters under the act.

14. Relates to the duties of assessors and collectors.

15. Makes trustees, guardians, &c., responsible for taxes due from estates, &c., under their control.

16. Exempts the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and colleges from taxation under the act.

17. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make all rules and regulations necessary to the operation of the act.

18. Provides that the act shall be in force for two years from the expiration of the present year, unless sooner repealed; that the tax on naval stores, flour, wool, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products of the growth of any year preceding 1863, imposed in the first section, shall be levied and collected only for the present year.

ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

An act authorizing one-third of the whole number of justices in any county to transact public business.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, hereafter, when a majority of the justices of the peace of any county in the State of North Carolina cannot be obtained, that one-third of the whole number in any county shall be authorized and empowered to transact all county business, which now, by law may require a majority of the whole number.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent all the justices from acting, whenever present. [Ratified the 2d day of February, 1863.]

An act to admit proof of the handwriting of attesting witnesses in certain cases.

Be it enacted, That in all civil cases where proof of the handwriting of an attesting witness, resident out of the jurisdiction of the court, is admissable to show to them the execution of the instrument attested, the proof of the handwriting of a soldier in the army, absent from the State, or unable to attend if in the State, shall be admissable for the like purpose; and in like cases, proof of the handwriting of subscribing witnesses resident within the lines of a public enemy, shall be admissable. [Ratified the 27th day of January, 1863.]

An act for the relief of Landlords.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That whenever a tenant, in possession of real estate, holds over after his term has expired, his landlord, or an agent for him, may make affidavit of the fact before some justice of the peace of the county, who shall issue a precept to the sheriff, or other proper officer of the county, commanding him to cause to come before such justice at such time and place as shall be therein mentioned, twenty indifferent freeholders, twelve of whom shall be selected as jurors, who, after being duly sworn, shall examine and enquire into the fact of the tenancy; that the justice issuing the precept shall cause to be notified the tenant holding over, of the time and place of enquiry, who shall be permitted to introduce evidence.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the twelve freeholders shall, after having the evidence be satisfied that the tenant holds over that then the justice of the peace shall issue his order to the sheriff, or other proper officer, commanding him to dispossess the tenant, and to put the landlord in possession.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That if either party, plaintiff or defendant, shall be dissatisfied with the finding of the twelve freeholders, he shall be permitted to appeal to the first term of the superior court, upon giving sufficient security; Provided, however, if the defendant appeals, he shall be required to enter into bond with sufficient security to cover the cost and all damages.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That if the sheriff or other proper officer shall fail to execute the precept, or to serve the notice as required without good cause, he shall pay a fine of twenty dollars for each default, and each freeholder shall pay a fine of ten dollars for failing to attend according to his summons, without good cause shown.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That if the tenant holding over, or any one holding possession for him, shall resist the sheriff or other proper officer, the justice shall bind over the party or parties to the superior court to answer any indictment that may be preferred against him or them. [Ratified the 26th day of January, 1863.]

An act to amend the 46th chapter of the Revised Code, section 18th.

Be it enacted, That the 46th chapter of the Revised Code, section 18th, be, and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "six months," "or for cash if the court for cause shall so order;" Provided, however, That the court in ordering such sale, shall not order the sale of more than may be sufficient to pay the widow her year's support, or what may be sufficient for any guardian to expend for the board and tuition of his or her wards for the space of one year. [Ratified the 3d day of February, 1863.]

An act to amend 2nd section 64th chapter Revised Code.

Be it enacted, That the second section, section second, chapter 64th Revised Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed. [Ratified the 13th day of February, 1863.]

An act concerning the statute of limitations.

Be it enacted, That in computations of time for the purpose of applying any statute, limiting any action or suit or any right or rights, or for the purpose of raising a presumption of any release, payment or satisfaction, or any grant or conveyance, the time elapsed since the 20th day of May, which was in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or which may elapse until the end of the present war, shall be excluded from such computation. [Ratified the 10th day of February, 1863.]

The Corn Crop in Alabama.—The Macon (Ala.) Beacon, speaking of the coming crop in that State gives the following cheering intelligence:

We took a short trip in the country last week, and found our planters busy with their spring crops. Corn, corn seems to be the only crop. Corn everywhere. Not a planter among at least two hundred we have seen the past two weeks, are planting a bill of cotton. We have heard of a few who will plant enough for seed and home use, but as many have a supply on hand, the most of our planters will ignore a cotton crop entirely.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—A writer referring to the vastness of the Mississippi river, says: It extends 3,100 miles, from the frozen regions of the north to the sunny south, and with the Missouri river, is 4,500 miles in length. It would reach from New York across the Atlantic ocean, or from France to Turkey and the Caspian sea. Its average depth is 50 feet, and its width half a mile.—The floods are more than a month traveling from its source to its delta the trappers can exchange the furs of animals caught by them on the upper Mississippi for the tropical fruits gathered on the banks below. The total value of steamers afloat on the river and its tributaries is more than $60,000,000, numbering 1,600, boats, more than twice the steamboat tonnage of England. It drains an area of 1,200,000 square miles, and washes twelve powerful States. In one single reservoir at Lake Pepin, between Wisconsin and Minnesota, 2,500 miles from the sea, the navies of the world might safely ride at anchor.

LYNCH LAW.

In Jefferson, Ashe Co., N. C., a notorious man named James Price, who has caused a great deal of trouble in the Western part of Ashe County, was caught last week together with two of his sons and one of his nephews, and carried to Jefferson and delivered up to Capt. John Hartzog and some ten or twelve privates who were passing through the town in search of deserters. Captain Hartzog ordered the three young men to be confined in jail and had old Price, the father, carried out and hung. In the afternoon both citizens and soldiers became so much exasperated at the recital of the depredations committed by the ruthless gang that are lurking in the mountains, that they proceeded to the jail and took out one of Price's sons and his nephew and hung them also.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in Alleghany County, N. C., on the 10th of February, 1863, FRANCIS BRYAN, Esq., in the 93d year of his age. He was an upright and worthy citizen and much respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Being one of the first settlers of his neighborhood, he accumulated a very respectable and comfortable livelihood, and was frequently called upon by his neighbors to loan money, whom he never was known to have charged a cent of interest during his life. He represented the county of Ashe in the Legislature, the year the Supreme Court was established, and the good old man always said, when speaking of his services in that body, that the best act of his life was in voting to establish the Court. Mr. Bryan left a large family of sons (seven in number) who are all highly respectable and worthy citizens, besides numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss. [COM.]

[The above was received some time since, but mislaid.]

DIED:

In Davie County, on the 20th March, after an illness of only 10 hours, ADA MATILDA, youngest child of Stephen and Lucetta Douthit, aged 9 years.

At Springfield, Missouri, in January last, Col. HENRY B ELLIOTT, formerly of Randolph County, N. C. whence he removed in 1860. He was much respected and esteemed having been repeatedly elected to the Legislature and to other responsible places of trust in Randolph. He leaves a widow and six children.

New Advertisements

Magistrates of Forsyth,

PLEASE meet at the Court House at ten o'clock on Saturday the 9th day of May, on business of vital importance to the citizens of this county.

A full attendence is most urgently requested.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1863. 52:tf.

Notice.

Mr. T. F. CRIST having been appointed *Forester* of the *Salem Town Land*, notice is hereby given that application for cutting of timber on said land must in future be made to him; and that no timber, either *dead or green*, is to be cut or removed without previous permission obtained.

Trespassers will be proceeded against according to law.

Permissions for cutting timber heretofore granted by the undersigned are to cease from May 1st, 1863.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation,

S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, April 28, 1863. 52:3t.

Flour Wanted.

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families.

E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.

Salem, March 18, 1863. 48-tf

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard.
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, O. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Driggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Thos. C. Dean, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Speach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lemar, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S. Waggoner, J. E. Matthews, T. M. Marshall.
20. J. M. Stafford, S. H. Laugenour, W. L. Swaim.
21. W. W. Thornton, H. Crouse, T. H. Speach.
22. C. D. Sides, Amos Fay, Dan'l Beich.
23. G. W. Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R. J. Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G. H. Reneger, A. Revel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J. E. Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M. J. Crews.
28. J. Guthrie, Em'l Parrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Borer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J. C. Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C. H. Hauser, D. B. Butner, N. T. Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F. Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex. Transou.
38. T. C. Johnson, Beverly Jones, B. Hendrix.
39. H. G. Anderson, John Null, A. J. Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W. R. Griffith.
41. W. B. Stipe, J. S. Pledger, L. C. Laugenour.
42. Wm Gosler, H. R. Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B. Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W. B. Doub, C. M. Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T. F. Keahle, J. D. Stowers, T. F. Crist.
49. N. F. Sullivan, John H. Moser, F. Morris.
50. W. A. Bolijack, B. A. Carmichael, G. A. Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W. H. Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

450 Acres of Land

TO BE SOLD IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

HAVING been authorized by the County Court of Stokes, at March term, to sell the Lands belonging to the estate of J. H. Crowder, deceased, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on the premises at 12 o'clock on Thursday 14th of May, the several tracts which adjoin each other, lying immediately on Town Fork, adjoining the Lands of James Hartgrove, Wm. Tillotson and others, about 4 miles north of Germanton, containing in all about 540 Acres. There is some fine bottom land and excellent meadows, and the timbered land is considered superior for tobacco. Further description is considered unnecessary as purchasers are expected to examine for themselves.

Persons wishing to examine the land are referred to said Hartgrove or Tillotson who will show the lines.

Terms will be accommodating, but cash preferred.

BEN. BAILY, *Adm'r.*

April 24, 1863. 51:tds.

NOTICE TO ABSENT SOLDIERS!

SICK and wounded Soldiers from Company K, 48th Regiment, N. C. Troops, will bear in mind that none but Army Surgeons have the power to extend furloughs. Certificates from local Doctors are worthless.

J. W. BITTING,
Capt. Commanding Co K.,
48th Reg't. N. C. T.

50-1m.

FURS! FURS!!

Bring on your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted a from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 3m-40

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of [illegible] delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $5 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1 63. 42-3m.pd.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able: We therefore give notice that our Mills is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I assure myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863.

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Essence Peppermint, Morphine, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Surgeon General of North Carolina, to vaccinate the citizens of Forsyth County, *free of charge*, I respectfully [illegible] myself of this opportunity, to call [illegible] who, 3 doors below the Bank, on the same side of the street.

W. H. WHEELER, M. D.

Salem, April 10, 1863. tf

Poetry.

For the Press.

ESTELLE AND I.

BY WINTER GREEN.

Musing in the crimson parlor, where the twilight shadows fell,
Sat the idol of my passion, bright and beautiful Estelle,
Gazing upward through the lattice, with a sweetly pensive air,
While the Southern breeze was playing lightly with her golden hair.

One young rose upon her bosom rested in its soft eclipse,
Equalled only by the sweetness of her ripe carnation lips,
Which were beautifully parted, as if willing to receive
From another pair a pressure; "O, that it were mine to give!"

Thus I mused while gently stealing to her side all unobserved,
When so awkwardly I stumbled,—then those little lips were curved;
But she only smiling told me "that I should not be so rude
As to break her meditation and upon her dreams intrude."

If she only had rebuked me, but that dear, bewitching smile
Only made my heart beat faster, which was breaking all the while
With the wealth of hidden passion it was aching to expose
To its idol. In that moment I concluded to propose.

Falling gently down before her in a striking attitude,
While my heart was wildly panting, all her beauteous charms I viewd,
Then I grasped her hand with ardor—pressed it madly to my lips,
Like the bee its drop of honey from the tender lilly sips.

"O my own, my darling angel!" (deep emotion in each word,)
Thus I said, while with soft glances her compassion I implored,
"Utter but the word to seal us—tell me that you love me true!"
But, O heavens! what an answer!—"Will, *don't* squeese my hand in-two!"

Friendship.

A SONG.

How sweetly fly the sunny hours,
When friendship bears them on:
She strews the way with rarest flowers,
When other joys are gone.

She smooths the brow, that weary years
Have furrowed deep with care!
She loves to share another's tears,
And join another's prayer.

'Tis friendship 'tends the dying pillow,
And catches every sigh;
She weeps beneath the drooping willow,
And sighs for days gone by.

HUMOROUS.

THE DARKIES IN COUNCIL.

The Boston Courier publishes an account of a meeting of negroes in New Bedford, Mass., convened by request of Gov. Andrew, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. "Mr. Crow," the chairman, after delivering the opening address, sat down upon a barrel, when the Secretary read the following resolutions:

1. Whereas how, looin' back trou 'de vista of dis war we don't see nothin' 'couragin' and lookin' through de retrospeck ahead, things looks wuss'n ever; resolved, sumthin's got to be done!

2. Resolved, white folks haint done nothin'.

3. Resolved, it takes cullered folks to do sumthin'.

4. Resolved, how's it gwine to be done?

5. Resolved, dat's de question!

The resolutions having been read, there was a great rush for the floor, and gentlemen tread upon the enlongated heels of each other, there was no little confusion and outcry. Order being at length restored, Pompey Cole, Esq., was recognized by the—barrel.

Mr. Cole remarked: "Mr. Cheerman, I don't know 'bout dis yere thing. Fus place, afore we licks de Souf, I wants to know what we's got to do 'bout it? I read a story in de Courier todder day 'bout some white fellah askin' a cullered gemman, if he didn't mean to list. Says de cullered gemman, says he, "Look here, white man, did yah ever see two dogs a fightin' over a bone?" Well, 'loud he had. "Berry well," says de cullered gemman, "did de bone fight?"

Now den, Miss'r Cheerman on de barrel yonder, dey tell us dis's a war for liberty for to set dem niggers out Sout, free. Well, who axed 'em to do it? Nigger out Sout didn't. He's better off afore dan he is now, kicken' 'bout atween two armies a kutchin' it all round. Cullered gemmen here at de Norf didn't ax 'em. Pose we wants dem dirty niggers cirklatin' round here a taken business out o' our hands!—Is we gwine to shave for six cents an' black boots for two cents like dey can? No sah, no! My sentiments is, dat if white folks had waited till cullered people and niggers had axed 'em to fight 'bout 'em, dere wouldn't been no fightin', no way! Guvnor Andrew can't come it over dis chile. If he wants a dinner, I'le give him one, like Mr. Hayden did, 'cause I ain't proud; but he ain't a gwine to get my shoulder behind a musket if he kiss it all dey long. No sah! an' what's more, white solgers don't want us no more'n we want to go! Dis yere country 'll be safer to let de white folks fight it out, an' to let de culler'd gemmen stay to home an wind dere own business!

The speech of Mr. Cole had such a conviciting effect upon the assembly that the efforts of President Crow, who was the only darkey in the crowd who had received a five dollar bill from the Governor, were totally ineffectual for preservation of order. The barrel upon which he had mounted was kicked from under him, but as he fortunately alighted upon his head, he sustained no personal injury, so that he was not prevented from fulfilling his engagement to take tea with his Excellency on the following evening. His report of the proceedings of the meeting will probably be published at the expense of the State, unless it may be deemed inexpedient, as not comporting with the public welfare.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellowmen, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless *the crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advise and consent of the Council, of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit. Also all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath before a Justice of the Peace may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of the Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this proclamation is designed as far as possible, to effect.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 17, 1863. 50-2t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.
C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.
March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. March 13, 1863. 46-tf

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families. E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.
Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-tf

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity. Petition for sale of Land

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.
J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Feb. 13, 1863. 41-tf. fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.
Jan. 6, 1863. T. T. B. 36-1y

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

J. J. Balneo,	Miss Susan Mickle, 2
Servant Norcutt Cherry, care of Geo. A. Dancey,	" Sallie McCoin,
	John W. Newman,
	Mrs Mary Jane Nott,
Mrs. Anna Essix,	" Anna Nelson,
Miss M. E. Franklin,	Wiley Nifong,
Lieut. Enoch Harper,	Wm. S. Pettigrew,
Augustus Hege,	Miss Caroline Sparks,
Leander Hill,	Mrs. John W. Stewart
Miss Delphina Idol,	Miss Nancy Snow,
John K. Knott,	W. H. Spees,
Miss Mary Leinback,	Ephraim T. Umberger
" Mary Jane Martin	Martin Zimeo.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
A large fine Family Bible,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper	1 Month	$[illegible]
"	3 Months	[illegible] 00
"	6 Months	5 00
"	12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found infer ior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Jan. 1863.

Headq'rters, Camp of Instruction, } RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.
Special Orders, No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT According to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangemnts accordingly.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C
J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having at March Term 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.
March 27th, 1863. 46-6t

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Bes Southern writers coutribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss S. A. MINER,
of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.
Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are
Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.
Address
JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor,
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Comb [illegible]
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.
may be had at HEGE'S.
Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE
Salem, March 27, 1863.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTY.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	431	3445	11852
Alexander	5,393	19	611	6022
Anson	6,[illegible]	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,173	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5237	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3621	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12654
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	28	1654	10396
Chatham	12,[illegible]	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,699	[illegible]	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1[illegible]	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,[illegible]	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	683	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,486		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	6,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10.543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	194	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11688
New Hanover	10.617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,316	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4.473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,287	392	3569	7248
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8.584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10.522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6.590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10402
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8.903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631.489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles . . . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters . . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 2 cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, [illegible]

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. [illegible]

[illegible] papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.
Felix S Batson, Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn, Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis, A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,

NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ayer

TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.

TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnston,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 15
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 17
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, [illegible] to [illegible], to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratifica'n.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 12 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while [illegible] one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by R. C. [illegible], Clemmonsville, and WM. H. [illegible], [illegible], North Carolina. 49-tf

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.—We have called on you several times, and some who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope they will now come up and [illegible] and give us your notes [illegible] wish, in our business, [illegible] [illegible] Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 29th, 1862. 52-3m-pd